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STATISTICAL YEAR-BOOKS AND ANNUALS.

Die Bevölkerung der Erde. VIII. By H. Wagner and A. Supan. Justus Perthus. Gotha, 1891. Pp. x, 271.

This compilation of the population of the earth was begun in 1872 by Ernst Behm, and up to 1882 was made seven times. An eighth issue was in preparation in 1884, when Behm died. Wagner states that he has been delayed in continuing this work on account of the relative poverty of the libraries at Gottingen as compared with those at Gotha. Since the appearance of the last issue of Behm's original work, it is to be observed that Levasseur published, in the *Bulletin l'Institut International de Statistique*, Vols. I and II, a complete survey of the statistics of area and population of all the countries of the earth, and that Ravenstine of England has made an estimate in 1468 millions.

The population of the earth is now estimated at 1480 millions, divided as follows:—

Europe without the Atlantic islands,	357,379,000
Asia without the Polar islands,	825,954,000
Africa without Madagascar,	163,953,000
America without the Arctic region,	121,713,000
Australia including Tasmania,	3,230,000
The Oceanic islands,	7,420,000
The Arctic regions,	80,400

It is interesting to compare this total estimate with that of 1484 millions of 1882 and that of Levasseur's in 1886 of 1483 millions. In the statistics for the United States account is taken of the census of 1890, based upon the census bulletins of the different states. About 56 per cent of the whole population of the globe has now been enumerated by census or registration. The letter press is very full in describing changes that have taken place in all countries, so that one can gather minute details with regard to the progress of survey and censuses taken in the different nations of the world.

Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1890. Published by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of the Treasury. Washington, 1891. Pp. 346.

The Statistical Abstract of the United States is like its predecessors in scope and arrangement of matter. This issue is the thirteenth, and is made up of 219 tables as compared with 212 in 1889. The

additional tables relate for the most part to statistics of commercial failure, immigration, and prices. Naturally, the census returns of 1890 are made use of. It is unfortunate that this annual abstract cannot be printed more promptly, though it is to be observed that the desirability of this is fully recognized by the Treasury officials.

The Statistical Year-Book of Canada for 1890. Published by the Department of Agriculture. Compiled by Sydney C. D. Roper. Ottawa, 1891. Pp. 628.

The Canadian Year-Book has reached its sixth issue and now forms a substantial volume of statistical material well arranged and digested. There are fourteen chapters devoted to the subjects of government, population and vital statistics, finance, trade, post-office and telegraphs, agriculture, mineral statistics, mercantile marine and fisheries, railways and canals, social and other statistics, banks, public lands, militia, and insurance.

Additions have been made particularly in this issue in the chapters on trade and mineral statistics, and appendices give copies of all the proposed tariff changes of the present session. No use is made in this issue of the census returns of 1891.

Statistical Tables for British India. 15th issue. Compiled in the Statistical Branch of the Finance and Commerce Department. Calcutta, 1891. Pp. 176.

These tables relate to the census, emigration, native passenger ships, railways, forests, cotton, jute, woollen and paper mills, breweries, collieries, large industries, joint stock companies, salt revenue, customs revenue, foreign trade, foreign shipping, and vessels.

The census returns relate to 1881, and consequently there is nothing in the report upon this point which is new. The average annual emigration during the period 1880-90 was 13,180, an inappreciable proportion of the population. One in every two emigrants returns. Comparative tables show the progress in railways and manufactures.

Oesterreichisches Statistisches Handbuch. Ninth Year, 1890. Published by the K. K. Statistischen Central-Commission. Vienna, 1891. Pp. 282.

This covers the subjects usually embraced in statistical year-books. The comparative tables, as a rule, do not go back more than five years, and but few of the results of the last census are included. The new matter relates particularly to the subject of emigration.

Annuaire Statistique de la Belgique. 21st issue, 1890. Brussels, 1890. Pp. 357. Published by the Ministère de l'Intérieur.

This year-book is justly considered one of the fullest and most useful of government publications devoted to the presentation of statistical material in any language. Not only is the table of contents arranged in analytic form, but there is in addition a very detailed index, so that the inquirer can find the information desired with great ease. The work is divided into three main divisions: area and population; the political, intellectual, and moral condition; and agriculture, industry, and commerce. Each of these grand divisions is then subdivided into a great number of minor headings. Where there is such an abundance of statistical matter it is impossible to single out any special portions as particularly striking. For the statistician it is valuable as furnishing suggestions for inquiries new to this country, and for the student it furnishes a large amount of illustration.

Statistisk Årsbok för Finland. Issued by the Statistiska Centralbyran. 12th issue, 1891. Helsingfors. Pp. 166.

This year-book is made up of 102 tables treating of population, agriculture, mining, manufactures, commerce, education, charity, crime, finance, etc. The headings of the tables are printed in French as well as in the native language. Most of the statistics are brought down to the end of 1889. The vital statistics are quite full, and are especially interesting as showing the conditions of life in a region where social and climatic character is in marked contrast with our own.

Statistisk Aarbog for Kongeriget Norge. 10th issue, 1890. Christiania, 1890. Pp. 161.

The population statistics of Norway are not so valuable at the present time, as the last census was taken in 1875, although it should be observed that in the cities an enumeration was taken in 1885. The movement of the population is given for 1888, and statistics of births, marriages, and deaths go back to 1856. By these returns the population appears to be increasing a few thousands annually. The criminal statistics cover the period 1871-88. Other tables, as those for finance and commerce, make a similar survey of a considerable period of time.

Annuaire Statistique de la Suisse. Published by Le Bureau de Statistique du Département Fédéral de l'Intérieur. First year, 1891. Berne. Pp. xiv, 265; two maps.

This work was determined upon in 1887, and represents a great

industry in the meantime. The volume is divided into seventeen chapters, which treat of the area and population, movement of the population, agriculture, live stock, forestry, fisheries, mining, manufactures, telegraph and postal service, commerce, hygiene, accidents, education, finance, prisons, army, and miscellaneous subjects. Complaint is made that for some of these subjects the material from the number of the cantons is scanty, but the attempt is made, and will be insisted upon more in the future, to demand from the several cantons reports which can be reduced to a uniform plan. The report is published in both French and German, is printed on excellent paper, and typographically is arranged with the greatest advantage to the investigator. A note is furnished on the history of the different censuses in Switzerland, which shows in an interesting way the development of census inquiries. The results of the census of 1888 are not yet fully digested, but will appear in a second edition of this annual. Among the interesting summaries are tables showing the average price of wheat in Zurich by decennial periods from 1540-1888; receipts and expenses of government from 1850-88; and telegraphic communication from 1852. These examples are given simply to show that some of the tables cover a considerable period of time, although in most cases the statistics do not go back more than five years. Telephone statistics are given since 1881; and a comparison of railway traffic at four periods, 1868, 1875, 1880, 1888. One of the maps shows the distribution of the population in 1888.

Résumé Statistique de l'Empire du Japon. No. V. Tokio, 1891. Pp. 159; map and chart.

This is the fifth issue of the statistical annual and relates to the years 1888 and 1889. The text is in French and Japanese. The tables concern the subjects of area, population, agriculture, commerce, railways, postal system, banks, education, religion, public hygiene, charity, police, prisons, crime, army and navy, finance, and administration. New tables have been inserted in this number relating to the number of foreigners in Japan, number of Japanese in foreign countries, patents, and results of election of 1890. There is also a map and diagrams showing the number of births and deaths from 1885 to 1889.

The total number of foreigners residing in Japan in 1889 was 9062 as compared with 7117 in 1884. The Americans are represented by

899, and the English by 1701. The Chinese are in the majority with 4975. It is estimated, through reports of the consuls, that 18,688 Japanese were living in foreign countries, some 14,000 living in Corea and the Sandwich islands. In the United States there were 1767, and 152 in England. The birth and death rates in 1889 were 30.90 and 20.60 per 1000; the number of divorces per 1000 inhabitants was 2.77; the number of married couples, 186.29; and the marriage rate 8.65 per 1000. Male births are in excess of females, the proportion being 96 girls to 100 boys. The proportion of still-born was 6.58 to 100 births.

The postal service is extending at an enormous rate. The number of letters sent in 1888 was 135,150,000 as compared with 116,594,000 in 1887, and 48,315,000 in 1879. This is a proportion of 3.95 per inhabitant for the latest year named. The total number of depositors in savings banks in 1888 was 665,822 as compared with 26,473 in 1879.

Annual Statistical Report of the American Iron and Steel Association for 1890. By James M. Swank, Secretary. Philadelphia, 1891. Pp. 80.

This valuable annual contains the usual review of the iron and steel industries with statistics for the year 1890 and immediately preceding years, and also some ten pages of statistics of the foreign iron trade for 1890. The statistical tables are similar to those of previous issues, and therefore require no detailed comment. The statistics show that the pig iron industry did not progress in the southern states in 1890 as rapidly as in 1889. There was a very large increase in the volume of the exports of iron and steel, and the manufactures therefore during the last year, the value being \$27,000,000 as compared with \$23,712,000 in 1889. The imports of iron ore in 1890 were the largest ever made, amounting to 1,246,830 tons. It is estimated that the total consumption of iron ore in the United States in 1890 was 18,000,000 gross tons. Statistics show that neither the Clapp-Griffiths nor the Robert Bessemer process is growing in favor. The total production of crude steel, in the form of ingots or direct castings, in 1890 was 4,277,071 gross tons, and the production of iron and steel rails in the same year was 1,885,307 gross tons.

American Electrical Directory for 1890-91. Published by the Star Iron Tower Co. Fort Wayne, Ind. Pp. 593.

This directory has reached its fifth issue, and, though it contains no

summarized tables, has a large amount of details in regard to the capital and capacity of central station electric light plants.

The Financial Reform Almanac, 1891. London. Pp. 200.

The Financial Reform Almanac has reached its twenty-seventh issue, and during that period has changed considerably the scope of its material. As local government assumes greater importance in English political life, more attention is now given to local financial statistics than formerly. Particularly marked is this emphasis in this issue, and more complete returns of local income and expenditures are furnished than ever before. Complaint, however, is made that no complete account is available for local governing bodies, and that their statistics are very imperfectly collated. Nevertheless, the statistics are very suggestive. Other statistics relate to population, revenue, labor, commerce, etc., the tables in this respect being similar to former compilations though in all cases brought down to date.

Low's Hand-Book to the Charities of London, 55th year, 1891. London. Sampson Low, Marston & Co. Pp. 296.

This annual gives a list of the charitable institutions and societies of London with statistics for each society, of the receipts, and of the number of persons aided. It is stated in the preface that the donations and bequests of 1890 were in advance of those of the preceding year, though they failed to come up to those of 1888. The total sum bequeathed to charitable institutions in the United Kingdom in legacies of £50 and upwards during 1890 was not quite one million pounds. Of this London received nearly one half. The donations in sums of £50 and upwards amounted to £311,000. These gifts are entirely outside of amounts obtained in other ways for charitable purposes.

D. R. D.

STATISTICS OF GERMAN CITIES.

Statistisches Jahrbuch deutscher Städte. By Dr. M. Neeffe, Direktor des Statistischen Amtes der Stadt Breslau. First issue. Breslau, 1890.

In co-operation with his brother statisticians in the municipal bureaus of Germany, Dr. Neeffe has published a most valuable work of reference of the statistics of the larger cities of Germany. The